WINDSOR SANITARY DISTRICT NO.1

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Windsor Sanitary District No.1 has completed this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This year's report will not be mailed but if you would like copy(s) of the report they are available upon request at the Windsor Sanitary District No.1 Office, 6716 Park Street. The report will be published in the Deforest Times Tribune and posted at the Windsor Town Hall, the Town of Windsor web site and the Windsor Post Office.

Windsor Sanitary District No.1 is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two deep wells that draw from an underground sandstone aquifer. The water obtained from these wells range from 107 feet to 555 feet underground. The storage facilities are an elevated tank, which is 115 feet high and holds 300,000 gallons when it is full, and a 600,000 gallon ground reservoir and pumping station. The water system has 208 fire hydrants and approximately 18.5 miles of water main.

Windsor Sanitary District No.1 is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. As you will see from the test results table included in this report, although we do have some detectable contaminants in our drinking water, **our water is safe to drink.** We continually monitor for these and other contaminants that may appear in our drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jeff Bartosiak or Jon Claas at the Windsor Sanitary District No.1 Office (608-846-5464) from 8:00 am to 10:00 am Monday through Friday.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Monday of every month (with the exception of holidays), at 6:00 pm at the Windsor Sanitary District No.1 Office (6716 Park Street).

Windsor Sanitary District No.1 routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2012.** Some of the data included in this report may contain information from previous reports and is included for your information. We test for bacteria in our drinking water, two times per month. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Action Level - (AL) the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" *(MCL)* is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -) The "Goal" (*MCLG)* is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Millirems per year (mrem/year) - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR)

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WINDSOR SANITARY DISTRICT NO.1 for 2012

Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	3
Radioactive Contaminants	4
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	5.4	5.4	07/13/2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.140	.024-.140	03/16/2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1	nd- 1	03/16/2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1400	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	06/21/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.1- 1.1	03/16/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.40	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	06/21/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.4000	1.4000-1.4000	03/16/2011	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	1.40	.03- 1.40		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.70	3.50-4.70	03/16/2011	No	n/a
THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)	2	0.5	.1	nd- .1	03/16/2011	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	1.5	1.5	03/16/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.2	2.2	03/16/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.2	03/16/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	3.6	3.6	03/16/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.60	1.60	07/13/2010	No	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.60	.60	07/13/2010	No	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.80	1.80	07/13/2010	No	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.40	1.40	07/13/2010	No	n/a

Educational Information

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

 Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
 Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
 Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
 Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your WATER IS SAFE at these levels.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Water is a precious commodity. We at Windsor Sanitary District No.1 work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. If you have any questions about this report, please call our office at 608-846-5464. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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